NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

tempt to cut the line of communication between

Amiens and Rouen. They were defeated at For-

mieres this morning by the troops of the line, the

A dispatch received from Ronen, Oct. 28, says: The

Prefect of this Department telegraphed to the Min-

istry at Tours to-day that the enemy, pursued by the

French cavalry, had hastily retreated upon Beau-

A dispatch just received from Nogent le Rotron

says the Prussians have evacuated Courville, in the

Department of Eure et Loire, near Chartres, after an

The force of Prussian cavalry, estimated at 1,200

Some Würtemberg troops had an encounter on

Thursday with a body of National and Mobile Guards

at Montereau. The latter were defeated. The loss

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS.

DEPREDATIONS OF FRENCH VOLUNTEERS-PRUS

French volunteers, calling themselves the

Wild Boars of Ardennes are tearing up railroad-

tracks and otherwise interfering with the German

communications. They have thrown off the track

three trains filled with troops near Launois. Many

The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously

near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an ad-

ditional tax upon the town by way of punishment.

In nearly all the departments now held by the Prus

sians influential citizens are compelled to ride upon

the locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this

the tearing up of the tracks by the French non-com-

course, which, they say, is the only way to prevent

At a recent meeting of the Liberal Club at Pesth

M. Deak, who is a member, refused to express sympathy for the French Republic. His action has given

Prince Polignac, who served as a Brigadier-General

in the Confederate army, has received the appoint

ment to an important command in the army of Gen.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken, up

Later advices from Algeria report that the rebel-

A dispatch from Bremen, dated Oct. 29, says: Late

esterday afternoon the authorities of this city were

him to consent to an armistice, and order immediate

ITEMS.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870. Gen. Moltke, on his 70th birthday, received from

A Berlin dispatch of to-day says: The King tele

graphs as follows to the Queen: "Versailles, Oct. 29, 1870.

"The defeat of the two hostile armies which re-

ently marched against us, warrants me in con-

ferring on our two commanders, Fritz and Frederick

Charles, the batons of Field-Marshal-the first in-

stances of such appointments in our family history.

Earl Granville, in reply to Count Bernstorff's com-

plaint about England's departures from neutrality

questions the assertion, and remarks on Prussia's

silence toward the United States, whom he calls a

flagrant offender. Lord Granville repudiates all

objections on the part of Great Britian to German

ceived here to the effect that Count Von Bismarck

does not consider Lord Granville's note as a propo-

sition for an armistice. He thinks the proposition

BISMARCK DEFINES HIS POSITION.

MEMORIAL TO PRUSSIAN EMBASSADORS.

The following memorial, in regard to the

fatal consequences to which the population of Parls are exposed by a prolonged resistance, has been sent by

Count Bismarck to the Embassador of North Germany:

and its social condition ander a more such composition.

The command of the German armies does not find itself in a situation to counteract this; but it perceives clearly the consequences of the resistance chosen by the Powers in France, and feels compelled to call general attention to one point, namely; the special condition of

these consequences as clearly as the German command-ers, and since to the latter nothing is left but to carry on the war proffered, the rulers of France are responsible

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

A concert for the benefit of French and Ger-

The report of Emil Sauer, Treasurer of the German Patriotic Ald Society of this city, shows the total receipts to be \$175,911 81.

The receipts of the German Patriotic Ladies

Fair at the armory of the 37th Regiment amounted, up to Friday night, to \$57,393 45. The Fair was well attended on Baturday and the Fair gazette (Patriolischer France Barar) was published as a double sheet. The Fair will

The French Republican Union met yester-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1870.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1870.

HONORS FOR THE CONQUERORS.

elections for the Constituent Assembly.

the King the title of Count.

should come from France.

Garibaldi. He departs for the East at once.

to the present day, 320,000-French prisoners.

lion has been suppressed, and all is quiet again.

of-war had just left Dunkirk, going north.

A dispatch from Versailles, Oct. 29, says:

of the soldiers were killed or wounded.

rise to considerable comment.

SIAN RETALIATION-MOVEMENTS OF THE

of the Germans was slight.

FRENCH FLEET.

batants.

engagement with the Mobiles and Volunteers.

strong, has also left Chateauneuf, near Chartres.

HOW METZ FELL.

STORY OF THE SURRENDER. ARRANGING THE TERMS-SURRENDER OF THE ARMY—BAZAINE'S INTRIGUES—CAUSE OF HIGH PROCES—THE DEATH LIST—OPPOSITION TO THE CAPITULATION—BAZAINE MOBBED BY [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Mets telegraphs this day: On the evening of the 25th inst, the German Chief of Staff had left Frascati (about five miles south-west of Mets) very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared to be intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and I expected the capitulation.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES. noon Bazaine sent the Prince an autograph letter asking another conference; and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Stiehle, Chief of Staff of the Second Army, and Count Wartensleben, Chief of Staff of the First Army, to Frascati once more. The interview lasted three hours of the afternoon. At first it was stormy on the part of the French commissioners; but it resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning officers keeping their side-arms, on which Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

TERMS OF SURRENDER. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted till 8 p. m., when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores, and munitions; and for the surrender on the conditions of the capitulation of Sedan, of all the garrison and all Bazaine's army, comprising 3 Marshals of France, 66 Generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at this

result-an army and fortress capitulating to

an investing army only a fraction larger than The French commissioners were Bazaine's Chief of Staff, Gen. Jarnas, Col. Fay and Maj. Samuele, on the part of the commander of the fortress. On the 28th, Maj. Landkuhl, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulation at 10 o'clock to withdraw the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entry of the Seventh Corps, who will remain to guard the city and prisoners, while the rest of the First Army departs immediately for Paris and for the South, where the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles will be at Lyons. At 1 o'clock the French army were to lay down their arms. All this has been postponed

owing to internal disorders. THE ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS.

24 hours, in consequence of a want of readi-

ness on the part of the French authorities,

On the 29th the forts were taken possession of by the artillery of the Seventh Corps. At 1 o'clock the Third Division (which will depart toward the South-West) and the Fourth Division were reviewed in splendid pageant by the Prince, on the Nancy-Metz road, near Tour-le-Brede. Thereupon the (French) Imperial Guards marched out of Metz, bearing their arms, which they subsequently laid down at Frascati, and passed in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded to them alone. All the rest laid down their arms in the Metz arsenals, and then marched to their cantonment outside the town, to await transportation. The Imperial Guards were received by the Prussian troops with respect; not a jeering syllable was heard, nor an improperly exultant look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review of the German troops, the cheering was loud and long-continued.

At 4 p. m., the French companies that were still mounting guard at the various gates of the city and at depots and arsenals were relieved by Prussians, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry having entered the town. The appointed military Governor-General, Von Zastrow, the Commander of the Seventh Corps, took possession and control of the city and fortress, where, he tells me, he expects to find the portrait of one of his ancestors who was at some early period also a military Governor

BAZAINE'S INTRIGUES.

The tragedy was completed, but there is another side to the story which still remains to be reviewed. According to the statement of Gen. Von Zastrow, who held the woods of Vanx on the morning of August 19 (after the battle of Gravelotte). Bazaine could have avoided being inclosed in Metz. After he was thus inclosed, he could have, according to Metzian statement, made a sortie and joined MacMahon more easily by far than MacMahon could reach him. After most of Bazaine's cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, this proceeding was of course more difficult; still his movements are said to have lacked determination, and, in the last two sorties, to have been even frivolous. This is charged to a plot in behalf of the Regency by which this army was to try to remain in statu quo until the conclusion of the war in Western France, and then was to become available, with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bazaine himself expected in that case to be the Governor of the Prince Imperial and the virtual Regent.

Nearly all the Metzians seem to believe this; and their most influential people have avowed such belief to me. Since the time of the investment, Bazaine has never been seen in the camps except on extraordinary occasions; never at all in the ambulances which are in part constructed in numerous railway box-wagons on the Place Royale. Equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil authorities had to find him at the Barrier St. Martin; he did not appear at the City Hall once. He rarely, if ever, said a word to encourage his troops. Canrobert sometimes cheered their hardships a little, and then they would ery "Vice Canrobert! A bus

BAZAINE FEARED HIS OWN MEN.

Toward the last he dared not show himself to his own men for fear of assassination, and the terribly relaxed discipline is assuredly the cause of the hasty capitulation, when a week's rations for all were on hand. On the morning of the 29th five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in haxurious meals. Four days' rations were given to the entire army that morning (29th), but for two days previous they had received none. No beef nor pork had been obtainable at any price for a week; but on that

speculators had seized a quantity of food, and that a rational system of apportionment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first, and combined with requisitions, would have prevented much waste. and enabled the fortress, to hold out a month

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The Staff used at first to feed their horses on bread. Recently, prices had reached the following maximum: Sugar, \$6 a pound; salt, \$3 a pound; one ham, \$69; one potato, 9 cents; one onion 12 cents. A little pig, caught near Gravelotte, sold for \$150. During five weeks, amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether and wounds dressed with out carbolic acid.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

There are more than 19,000 sick and wounded. During the siege 35,000 persons have died in the town alone, the greater part from lack of proper care. The prevailing diseases are varioloid, spotted typhus, and dysentery. Scurvy has not prevailed, though even the sick have, for over three weeks, received their horse steaks and horse broth without salt. The reported discovery of a saline spring at St. Julien was a hoax, contrived by putting salt into the spring to encourage the army.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER. When the capitulation became known, the people were furious. The National Guards refused to lay down their arms. On the afternoon of the 28th inst., a Captain of Dragoons appeared at the head of a body of troops who swore that they would sooner die than yield. Albert Collignon, the editor of an ultra-Democratic daily newspaper, the Journal de Metz, rode about on a white horse firing a pistol and exhorting them to sally forth and seek victory or death to escape impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the Marseillaise. This produced terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open and the tocsin was sounded and the bell rung nearly all night.

When. Gen. Coffiniéres appeared to pacify them, three pistol-shots were fired at him. Finally, by the aid of two regiments of the line, he quietly dispersed the mob; but all night the sounds of grief, indignation, and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly, "What will become of our children?" Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabers broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "Oh pauere Metz! Oh ma pauvre Metz! Tout est perdu!"

Yesterday I was closeted with the Mayor and the City Council during two hours, while they detained me as the first stranger that had entered the town, to ask all manner of questions-some childish in their uncertainty and terror-as to what the Prussians would do: how they would do it, and how they must be met. It was as if they had never seen or known a Prussian. They demanded to know whether their already destitute larders must still supply the troops, and whether they would be personally maltreated if unable to furnish what was required. They were relieved by hearing that a thousand wagons were ready at Courcelles to bring provisions hither, and also that there are funds in London ready to be applied to their relief, in response to the appeal of the Mayors of Briey and other communes, published in English and American journals, saying, "Help is needed quickly.

GERMAN SOLDIERS GIVE THEIR RATIONS TO THE FRENCH.

The entire besieging army voluntarily gave up their bread rations yesterday to feed their French captives. This deeply touched the Metzians, and did much to relieve their fears. At noon a Prussian railway-inspector made the trip by rail from Ars to Union Station, situated a mile south of Metz, and to-day perfect communication by rail exists between Saarbruck, Metz and Nancy. The road was little

But few German prisoners were found in Metz; the French had not kept those they had taken when they were in a condition to be returned. On leaving Metz, last night, I noticed on the faces of all the German soldiers a look of quiet satisfaction-nothing more. Not one of the French officers and soldiers who swarmed all about, even when intoxicated-which was surprisingly unfrequent -wore any other expression than a look of sadness or defiance, the latter not being common and occurring chiefly among the younger

DEMORALIZATION. I am informed that the French loss in killed in the various affairs since August 18, added to the deaths from sickness in the town, were 42,000. Bazaine himself declined the Prince's generous proposal to let all the troops lay down their arms outside of the works in view of their conquerors, instead of laying them down in the arsenal, saying that he could not guarantee their behavior. The Imperial Guards alone had preserved discipline sufficiently to be trusted to pass in armed review. The inhabitants had never ceased to hope for the appearance of Bourbaki's army from Lille, or of the Army of the Loire, or of some other relieving force; but the troops themselves during the last few weeks could no longer be deceived, as they got better information through the German outposts.

Their demoralization, due largely to hunger, was bitterly and openly complained of by their officers. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshöhe, in a closed carriage, marked with his name, escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback.

BAZAINE ASSAILED BY WOMEN. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaited him with cries of "Traitor!" "Thief!" "Coward!" "Loafer!" Brigand!" "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed! "Give us back our children whom you have sold !" They attacked the carriage, and broke the windows, and would have lynched the Marshal but for the intervention of Prassian gendarmes. Three days ago, when I sent the first news of the capitulation, I told everybody on my way of the astounding reality, faint rumors of which they had heard during so many weeks past. The German officers at detached outposts hugged me bodily, much against my will, as I was in haste; while the French people uttered malemorning, before anything had arrived in town, dictions on "those brigands." Many still refuse the shops had plenty thereof, which goes to to believe in the surrender, being convinced prove the charges current in the town that that Meiz had 10, 15. or 20 years'

visions yet. The civilians' rations in Metzwhich were too ample, as many proved by what they had left-were 13 ounces of bread daily. The troops had half as much bread, and at

first 24 ounces of horseflesh. The French delare that now France has no nope but Paris, and their faith in Paris is less than it was in Metz. But there are earnest people who say that the war will only begin with the fall of Paris.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN TOURS-A CIRCULAR · FROM GAMBETTA-A FEARFUL RUMOR.

A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts. When the surrender of Metz was rumored, Minister Gambetta issued a circular to Prefects, saying: "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you have the opinion of the Government on the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that, whatever may arise, nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of rascally capitulations. There exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, that is the French Republic."

THE EMPEROR RECEIVES THE NEWS-FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

The news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to the Emperor Napoleon to Wilhelmshöhe on Friday. The Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parol the officers because of Gen. Ducrot's evasion of his obligations.

It is said that 40,000,000 francs and 3,000 guns fell into the hands of the Germans by the capitulation. Provisions arrive in large quantities.

The Times has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of the surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water, and everything was literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE QUESTION OF THE THRONE. LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870. It is reported that the Vienna Cabinet has

the Duke of Aosta. The North German Minister to Spain has been author ized to make the following statement to the Spanish Government in regard to the nomination of Prince Ama-

"The King of Prussis, having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own sovereign, holds to that admission. Germany declines to imitate the example of France by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding their future sovereign."

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870. It is announced by a telegram, dated in Berin to-day, that the States of Germany-Federated and Southern—have agreed to name [His Majesty King William of Prussia Emperor of Germany.

HUNGARY.

JEALOUSY OF PRUSSIA. PESTH, Oct. 30, 1870. In the Hungarian Diet yesterday the Government was asked to inform the House whether it approved the Prussian scheme of annexation, and if it intended to recall its Embassador from Berlin should they be per-

No answer has yet been returned. An early revision of the terms of the Austro-Hunga-

rian Union was moved.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1820.

Mr. Wade of the British Legation in China telegraphs that Tien-Tsin is safe for foreigners; but famine prevails at Lenchang, and much exasperation prevails among the native population.

MANITOBA.

SIGNS OF ANOTHER OUTBREAK. CHICAGO, Oct. 29 .- A Manitoba news letter

was received at St. Paul to-day. It contains a strong attack on Gov. Archibald for appointing members of the Provisional Government to office. The other officers re-fuse to sit with them. Gov. Archibald replies that his wish Provisional Government to office. The other officers re-fuse to sit with them. Gov. Archibald replies that his wish isto preserve peace, justice to all, and that when he called for a police force not one of the factions protesting responded. The nalf-breed party also hold aloof from the Government since the violation of faith by the Cana-dians, and there are signs of serious trouble and of

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.In consequence of the calamity which befel the Captain, the Admiralty detain in port the new turret-ships Cerberus and Magdaia. The Channel Squad-ron is expected home before Christmas.

....The official Gazette of Rome informs the adherents of Gen. Garibaldi that they will lose their Italian citizenship by serving in the armies of France The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the

FRENCH SYMPATHY IN TENNESSEE. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 29 .- At a meet

ing of French Republican sympathizers, held to-night at ing of French Republican sympathizers, held to-night at James Hall, several hundred attended. Very enthusiase tic speeches were made by Col. D. M. Key, the Hon. E. A. James, and Capt. B. S. Nicklin. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the French Republic, asking of the German people to throw off the yoke of kingeraft and declare a republic, pledging support to President Grant in his efforts for a mediation leading to an early and honorable peace securing the French Republic, and the ascending of republican ideas through Europe. It was ordered to send a copy of these resolutions to the French Minister at Washington and to President Grant. After the meeting several hundred dollars was contributed for aid to the French wounded, and a committee was appointed to secure additional subscriptions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Tad Robinson, a prominent lawyer of Cali-sied on Saturday.

thrary te-tay.

The last rail completing the Mobile and Chat
nooga Read, between Mobile and New Orleans, was laid on Saturday
at the last spike driven in at 51 o'clock in the afternoon. The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, ac, is completed, and ready for transfer to the Maine Central Railroad pany, who have agreed to lease it for fifty years, from the lat day of

....The Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural

A fight occurred in Baltimore, on Saturday between two colored seen, during which one of them, W. was cut with a raser, from the effects of which he has assignt, Rivard Pullman, has been arrested. ... The people along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in order to get satisfaction for the enormous chargest for freight and passenger fares, are taxing that corporation proportionalety, and will probably collect from them about \$100,000 taxes in Wyoning Territory

is year.

The Alabama State Fair commences Nov. 15, of will last fire days. The premiusa will embrace \$600 for all trotters; 250 for 2150 horses; \$100 for three minute horses, and \$250 for pacers, or running horses for two mile Beats, \$600; for mile heats, \$150; for miles, \$600. Ratrance to par cents.

turdies, \$500. Katrance 10 per cent.

There appears to be a settled determination a Chadmant so to creat the Newport and Chadmant bridge over the blie according to the original plan. The Chataber of Commerce or startedy manienced adopted a report enting forth that the Bridge Company is not expected that structure according to the spirit on better of the 500 melons as against a constraint of his presentating to his presentating to his presentating to his progression.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE FRENCH GOVERN-

Mobiles and a small force of artillery. The village TOURS, Oct. 30, 1870. of Bouvisse was burned by the enemy's petroleum shells.

A Government Conneil was held last night lasting until a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:

"FRENCH REPUBLIC "LIBERTY-EQUALITY-PRATERNITY.

"PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH PROPLE. 'FRENCHMEN: Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful hight of the perils which have broken upon the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune and show the world how great people my be who are resolved not to perish, and

se courage increases in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated. A General, upon whom France counted, even after Mexico, has just taken away (vient d'enlever) from the country in its danger more than a hundred thousand of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the Man of Sedan and the accomplice of the invader; and, regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without even making a last effort, a hundred and twenty thousand fighting men, twenty thousand wounded, guns, cannon, colors, and the strongest citadel of France-Metz-Virgen; but for him, to the contamination of the foreigner, such a crime is above even the punishments of Justice!

"Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the Empire has precipitated you. For twenty years France submitted to this corrupt ing power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of the heroism of the soldiers, by the treason of their chiefs.

"In the disasters of the country in less than five months 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, a sinister sequel to the military coup de main of December.

"It is time for us to reassert ourselves, citizens and under the ægis of the Republic which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune, the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood.

"However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies, whom everything favors, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, Europe, of ner own accord, receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, is moved, and begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence. integrity-all that makes a country proud and free. "Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!

"CREMIEUX. "GLAS-BAZOIN. "GAMBETTA."

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

THE FRENCH AT A STAND-STILL-GENERAL DE-SIRE FOR PEACE-THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY MUCH OVERESTIMATED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

The special carrespondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the Army of the Loire sends dispatch from Salbris, dated 26th inst.: "Reconnoissances pushed in several directions discovered no Prussians; but they are known to be in force about Vendôme, and occupying other good positions. On the French side everything is at a stand-still. Gen. D'Aurelles has left the camp and gone to Tours; nevertheless we expect a forward movement. It is madness to wait here for the attack.

"Troops have been sent from Salbris to Bolois to reënforce the Sixteenth Corps. The health of the Fears of treason are everywhere expressed. Throughout all the districts I have traversed, everybody who possesses anything and all thoughtful people are for peace, while the army is for peace at any price.

"The real strength of this army, reported as over 100,000, does not exceed 60,000. The Government is exceedingly apprehensive as to what may befal the army, admitting that they have created such hopes of its success that the consequences of failure would

"Railway communication between Vierzon and Le Mans is stopped, which means that the army is to change front, and the left wing be mobilized. National Guards, Gardes Mobiles, and Francs-tireurs are concentrating at Le Mans."

Count Bismarck to the Embassador of North Germany:

"The conditions of an armistice offered to M. Jules Payre, intended as the basis for the reëstablishment of order in France, have been rejected by him and his colleagues. They thereby decree the continuance of a struggle which, according to the course of late events, appears without any chance of success for the French people. Since then the prospects of France in this war, so full of sacrifices, have still further declined. Toul and Strasbourg have fallen. Paris is closely surrounded, and German troops are advancing by the Loire. The large forces heretofore engaged near the above fortresses are now at the free disposal of the German commanders. The country has to bear the consequences of a war a outrance decreed by the French authorities in Paris. Its gaerifices will be unnecessarily increased, and its social condition suffer a more and more dangerous decomposition.

The command of the German armies does not find The envoy from Bazaine, who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day. He expresses the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says the provisions were short, and no salt was to be had.

PEACE PROSPECTS. THIERS DECLINES THE SAFE CONDUCT-THE OR-

LEANS PEACE PARTY. LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870. M. Thiers has declined a Prussian safe conduct to

Paris, because it requires him to go by way of Versailles. He has arrived at Lyons with Count de Reumsah, who also has a safe conduct. The Orleanist Peace party counts as its leaders

Powers in France, and reess compensation to the point, namely: the special condition of Paris.

The heaviest attacks heretofore made from this capital (on the 19th and 30th of last month), in which the dite of the armies collected in that city have not been able to throw back the first line of the besieging forces, led to the conviction that the capital will fall sooner or later. If the time of surrender is postponed by "The Provisional Government for the National Defense" until the threatening want of provisions necessitates a capitulation, the most terrible results must follow.

The unwise destruction of railways, bridges, and canals within a certain distance around Paris by the Prouch has not been able to stop for one moment the advance of the German armies. All communications by land or water needed for military operations have been resistablished in a very abort time. These repairs naturally regard military interests exclusively, while the other destructions, even after a capitulation, will prevent for a long time the communication of the capital with the provinces. It will be an absolute impossibility for the German commanders when that case occurs to provide one single day's rations for a population of nearly 2,000,000. The environs of Paris, to the distance of several days' journey, since all stores there are necessarily required for the use of the German troops, will then offer no resources, and will not permit the inhabitants of Paris to evacuate by the roads into the country. The inevitable result would be the starvation of hundreds of thousands.

The persons in power in France cannot fail to discern these consequences as elearly as the German communions, and aince to the latter nothing is left but to carry on eras and aince to the latter nothing is left but to carry on MM. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Montpayroux, and Lefevre Pontalis. Their new organ is to be named the Constituante. THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE BOMBARDMENT TO BEGIN AT ONCE-AN UN-LUCKY BALLOON-REPORTED NARROW ES-CAPE OF KING WILLIAM. LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated Oct. 29, says: "The Kreuz Zeitung of to-day says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside the Paris fortifications. The bompardment of the city will begin early next week. "The Pomeranian division, heretofore before Metz,

has gone to the siege of Paris. Gen. Trochu has written to King William in behalf of Gen. Duerot." A balloon, which left Paris on the 27th, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The messenger succeeded in burning the mails, and made his escape The Sart Le Union publishes a report that, in the

vicinity of Paris, a band of Francs-tireurs nearly captured King William, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS. PRUSSIAN DEFEAT-THE PRUSSIANS EVACUATE

COURVILLE-ENGAGEMENT AT MONTEREAU. LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

A dispatch from Amiens, dated Oct. 28, via Tours, Oct 28, save : Topterday the Pressians made as atPRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSAL TO DO AWAY WITH THE PATENT OFFICE—THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT—THE NEW-YORK CENSUS TO BE RETAKEN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1850. It is understood that a bill will be presented to and pressed on Congress for the abolition of the Patent Office rean. It is urged by many influential persons that the Patent laws do not materially benefit inventors of seople, and that the privileges conferred by present gulations are taken advantage of by a class of persons who are not entitled to be considered as inventors. office has, it is alleged, become too complicated to be beneficial, and must either be abolished or have its juris

liction materially changed. Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, is progressing with his annual report, which will go to press on Tuesday. The information and material presented will be very branch having been carefully collected and tabulated. The reportawill embrace a number of able educational cake a volume of over 700 pages.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the propositio of the Bremen line to renew direct mail service with Germany; but as the Inman line holds a contract for earrying the English mails on Saturday, he can only give them the German malls on that day. He will suggest to the Bremen Company the advantage of starting on Thursday or some other unoccupied day, thus taking both the German and English mails, as the Department desires to have as many foreign mails per week as pos

It is rumored that, after the completion of his official report, Commissioner Fisher will tender his resignatio cause of hard labor and inadequate compensation The Commissioner of the General Land Office appears to be on the slate for either removal or resignation. great pressure has been made to effect his removal upon century, and that the operations of the Land Office are not satisfactory. The Commissioner, however, has many strong friends, who insist that he has always discharged his duties with marked ability and fidelity, and that his esignation or removal would operate injudiciously to the interests of the Government.

charge of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-morrow, and take the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior. Deputy-Commissioner Douglass will be the acting Commis ioner until a Commissioner is appointed.

Senators Morton and Thayer and Secretary Fish dined

It is understood that Mr. Delano will retire from the

with the President last evening. Mr. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, returned here

ast evening. A number of colored people left here yesterday for Baltimore, en route to Liberia, West Africa. The ship Gol-conda will sail from that place for Liberia on Tuesday next, stopping at Hampton Roads to take on board 250 emigrants from North Carolina, all freedmen, who go to join their friends, who, a year ago, established the flour-ishing settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, on the

Ex-Senator Doolittle arrived here last evening. He says he has not yet received any intimation of being tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Chicago District. He is not a citizen of Chicago.

informed by persons in Belgium that 12 French men (GENERAL PRESS DISPATORAL) river entrances and coasts in the North and Baltic Seas will immediately be placed in a state of defense. A dispatch from Tours says: The Constitutionnel makes a strong appeal to Gambetta, as a person capable of meeting the present emergency. It asked

dered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Chicago District. He is not a citizen of Chicago.

[GENERAL PRESS BISPATCIL.]

The orders with reference to the military forces now collected in New-York have been sent to Major-Gen. McDowell, who has, and will continue to have, the command of them. It never was contemplated to place these troops under the direction of any other officer. Friends Samuel Beattle of Pennsylvania and Grinnell of New-Bedford, in behalf of many members of their denomination, visited the President yesterday, to thank him for having inaugurated a peace policy toward the Indians, and congratulated him on the appointment of civil instead of military agents to conduct the business pertaining to the various tribes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the sale, at New-York, of \$1,000,000 of bonds on each Haursday, during the month of November.

The President stated to friends yesterday that he had not yet selected a Minister to England.

The bids under the advertisement of Oct. 17, opened at the Ordnauce Bureau yesterday, are as follows: Oliver Lippineott of Chicago, \$5.50 per set for 1,000 sets horse equipments; C. H. Pond of New-York 19.00 seach horse equipments; C. H. Pond of New-York 19.00 seach hor too Jestyn carbines; Schnyler, Huntly & Graham of New-York, \$12.35 for 2,000 Gallagher carbines; same price for 2,500 Warner carbines; \$25.50 for 1,000 Spencer rifles, with bayonets, with the privilege of 460 rounds of ammunition at \$18 per thousand. There were no bids for other descriptions of arms, including sabers, pistols, horse and infantry equipments, nor were there any offers for the 50 batteries jof field artillery complete, with ammunition. Several gentlemen present said the foreign demand had for the present been satisfied, France having received about haif a million of arms from former sales.

The President on Saturday signed the commission of Commiss Delano as Secretary of the Interior from the lat of New-Morker, Canaul at Lendonderry; Nathaniel Pape of Illinois, Superin

partment of the Interior to retake the census of the City and County of New York. The rechameration will only extend to a count of the population, with only such particulars of age, sex, and color included as are necessary to verification. The work will begin immediately after the election of next week, and will be pushed to a conclusion within a few days. The houts of the election districts formed with a view to the present election, will be followed in the counteration. This action of the President is not prompted by any doubt as to the honesty and efficiency of the United States Marshal and his assistants, but the President holds that charges of such a character as those brought by the Mayor and Council of New York demand investigation, the Mayor having formally charged the United States Marshal with engaging in a criminal conspiracy to keep the population of the city below 1,000,000, such charges, it is held, cannot be made without an investigation following.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN DEFALCATION. CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.-The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day decided to enter charges against the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, the Assistant Agent in the New-York Book Concern, and by a vote of 9 to 4 proceeded to suspend him from office until the

The charges were signed by 18 ministers and laymen of he Methodist Church, in no way connected with the Book Concern. Dr. Lanahan was present during the gard to time. He was invited to apeak and made a brief

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The Kincardine, Ontario,) Review printing-

....Ex-Detective John M. Dunn of Boston, impli-

T. C. Evarts, who was lost from the Yellow-A warehouse in Newmarket, Ontario, occupied

The Coroner's jury in the late accident on the Ohio and Missen | Raffrond, found that all the hissue rested on the switchman, Wm. O. Shepperd, who has not time been seen.

ann also a hardy also has not since been sent hans. Win. A Sheppard, who has not since been sentenced by Judge.

Patrick Kellser has been sentenced by Judge as of Massachusetts to two years in State Prison and one day solitars noment for fairing Langeuce to engage in a price fight at Salem, N. B.

Dr. Stephen R. Summers was arrested in St. on Friday, charged with mandering John Sykes at Lagrange, Roundary, 1869. It is supposed be committed the deed while leads A train of passenger cars, with the exception of

A serious riot is reported from Elizabethtown.
A serious riot is reported from Elizabethtown.
Thursday last. The Justice of the Peace use drawn from

. The Universalist Church on Main-st., Buffalo, miled destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire is supposed to originated oncer the organ, where a gas jet had been left ionning.

Loss, \$40,000, inserted for \$55,000.

Peter Lowe, supposed to be concerned in the Gration flash robbers, who was before the Court of Common Piers at New-livers upon a writ of habest corpus, on Therefor, and released and again arrested, was again taken before the Court and ordered to be released upon giving \$450 ball. He gave ball, and was then arrested upon the charge of fengers, as in the wider coers, and

Dr. Johannes Rösing, North German Consul-General, explains in a published eard how the patriotic subscriptions sent from this country to the Central Sanitary Commission at Berlin are disposed of by that Commission; and gives the assurance, that all subscriptions sent by him will be used strictly according to the intention of the givers.